PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Vol. [illegible] SATURDAY, April 25, 1795. Number [illegible]

Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.

TO BE SOLD.

TWO MILLS, one of 144 the other of [illegible] gallons—They are almost new, having been [illegible] last fall. The copper is of the first quality, and the arrearages and all demands thereon are satisfied. Also, two flake fats, two coaling tubs, fingling and dobbling hands, [illegible] with an iron mash-tub and mash strainer. The will be sold reasonable, and the payments made convenient. Enquire of GEORGE WALLACE, on Braddock's Field, or Mr. WM. SCULL, merchant, Pittsburgh.

April 14, 1795.

THOSE who have become purchasers in the new town, at M'Kee's Ferry, are hereby informed, that their deeds will be made out with all possible dispatch, and when prepared further notice will be given of the time when, and place where they may apply to make good their second payment, and take up their deeds.

JOHN M'KEE.

April 30, 1795.

A disagreement having taken place between me and my wife Sarah Kear, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

GEORGE KEAR.

TO BE LET,

For such a Term as may be agreed on, and possession given immediately.

THE FARM lately occupied by Ralph Nailor adjoining lands of the subscriber, on the bank of the Monongahela river, within half a mile of M'Farlane's ferry—There is on said farm 50 acres of first rate river bottom land also 20 acres of fresh [illegible], the whole of which is in good order for spring or fall grain, with 5 or 6 acres of meadow under good fence, a good dwelling-house, stable and barn. Also to be let, a convenient dwelling house, with a kitchen and store-house, on the bank of said river, within 300 yards of my own dwelling-house, very convenient for the residence of a merchant or tradesman. For further particulars apply on the premises to

WILLIAM NAILOR.

April 13, 1795.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Union Town, April 1, 1795.

CAPTAIN William Ballet, in the Virginia line; George Caleghan, near Union Town; James Crawford, Monongahela; Randolph Freeman, near Union Town; Hugh Hall, John Hart, Robert Johnston, care of Henry Lewis, Frederick Town; John Lance, Fayette county; Samuel M'Farland, Redstone Old Fort; Benjamin Mosby, soldier; William Taylor, care of Robert Jackman.

Came to the plantation of John Barns on Robinson's Run, about the first of August last, a bay Filley, 3 years old, about 13 hands, paces and trots, branded with a sirrup on the left shoulder, a little white on her off-hind foot, black mane and tail, her mane hangs to the left side. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away from Samuel Jeffries Mill on Montour's Run.

JOHN KELSO

April 11, 1795.

Whereas there is a demand of [illegible] hundred and sixty pounds ten shillings and [illegible] pence by the executors of William Drummond against the land in the possession of the heir of William Drummond, viz. Alexander Drummond, and for which the land is liable, this is a caution to any person who may be disposed to purchase.

WILLIAM LEA,
MARGARET KERR, late
MARGARET DRUMMOND.

April 11, 1795.

[illegible] unto the inclosure of [illegible], living in German township, [illegible], some time last fall, two [illegible] red and white, the near [illegible] other red and white, no mark. [illegible] are desired to come, prove [illegible] charges, and take them away.

ABRAHAM STEWART.

NOTICE was given in the Pittsburgh Gazette the 27th day of December last, informing all those persons who had purchased land at the Commissioners sale in Alleghany county in November last, that in case they did not call for their Deeds and pay the purchase money within one month from the date of said advertisement, the Commissioners would consider the money paid in at the sales as forfeited, in consequence of which a number of deeds were taken, and a number still remain in the Commissioners Office.

Now, the Commissioners think themselves no longer bound by the sales, they therefore resolve, that if the original owner, his heirs or assigns, first applies and pay the taxes and costs accrued, his or their lands shall remain on the Commissioners books as if no such sale had taken place; and if the purchaser at the sales first apply for his deed, it shall be delivered to him on his paying the purchase money. JOHN WILKINS, one of the Commissioners, will constantly attend in the Commissioners Office to settle with those persons who wish to apply as above.

JOHN WILKINS,
ROBERT BROTHERTON, } Commrs.
JOSEPH SCOTT,

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1795.

IT appears that James Jordon has advertised Norman Anderson as having stole his horse on the night of the 14th instant.—The horse taken by Anderson was his own, which he had swopt with said Jordon some time before, but the horse he received from Jordon not proving to be as represented, he returned him and took his own, as his circumstances would not permit him to be a loser.

AGNES ANDERSON.

March 30, 1795.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons, from taking an assignment on a note which I gave to John Rolands for the sum of twenty-nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first day of November, 1795. The note was given about the first of March, in a consideration of a Horse that proves unsound. There is a credit on the note for six pounds twelve shillings and six pence the same day the note was given.

JAMES WILSON.

Ohio county, April 4, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, April 1, 1795.

FREDERICK Baum, Byers and Allen, merchants, Fayette; William Bartlett, esq. near Simmral's ferry; Samuel Breden, care of the Revd. James Power; William Bowers, Fayette; William Boyd, Unity township; John Brining and Martin Befeh, Kiskeminitas; Mons. I. N. de Boedelevere, Fayette; Abraham Boyd, Redstone.

Captain John Chrisly, Huntington; Edw. Cook, esq. Fayette; David Catheart, ditto; William Callaghan, do. James Chadbourne, care of Capt. Lodge; Samuel Culberson, at Col. Cook's; William Caldwell, near Greensburgh; David Campbell, Poke run; David Clark, near Simmral's; Thomas Crawford, care of the Revd. James Power; John Coddon, near Dennistou's mill.

James Donelly, Derry township; widow Downing, Charles Divis, at Mr. Turnbull's.

Jesse Evans, George's creek, Fayette; Mary Elgin, Unity; William Evans, care of Ephraim Latta.

Hugh Finley, Fayette; Samuel Finley, Laurel Hill; Charles Faran, James Foster, Loyalhannon; Leonard Fryar, care of Francis Hamilton, Fayette.

John Griffith, Mount Pleasant; Robert Gibson, Fayette; James Gibson, care of Joseph Cook, esq. Stephen Gapen, esquire, deputy surveyor; Thomas Gibson, Connel's ferry.

Arthur Hurry, care of Col. Torrence; William Hamilton, Fairfield; William Hanna, Ligonier; Hugh Henderson, care of W. Jack, esq. John Harkness, Franklin; Robert Huey, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; John Hindman, Beaver run; John Hume, care of Joseph Cook, esq. Noble Hunter, care of John Gillespie; Lieut. Henderson, Edward Harkins, store-keeper, Wallace's fort.

Benjamin Jones, George's creek, Fayette; Andrew Irwin, Ligonier; Robert Irwin, care of James Fisher; Benjamin Jack.

Robert Legate, near Conemaugh; James Lawson, Sawickly; Andrew Larimore, Unity.

Isaac Moorland, care of William Findley, esq. Andrew M'Bride, Huntington; Hugh M'Gee, in M'Grew's settlement; Charles M'Kee, Fayette; Robert M'Closkey, Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, esq. Mrs Maclean, care of William Findley, esquire; Neal M'Bride, at Mr. Turnbull's works; Elizabeth Magill, Loyalhannon; J. M'Casky, Judd's ferry; John Magrew, Ann Moorhead, care of Capt. Lodge; Samuel Mahaffee, care of Mr. Dennistou; Robert M'Conahee, near Conemaugh river; John Marshal, Long run; William M'Flinn, schoolmaster, Pine run; David M'Kee, care of Robert M'Kee, John Milligan distiller; John Miller, near Hannastown; John M'Clelland, Uriah Watson, Daniel M'Heister, care of John Ward, esq. Ensign John M'Clenachan, camp at M'Farlane's; James M'Cutcheon, care of the Revd. Samuel Porter.

Rebecca Nichols, Unity; James Nesbit, at John Nesbit's; Robert Nox, Sam. Nelson, Conemaugh.

Arthur O'Hara, Joseph Odell, millwright.

John Patterson, late of Fayette; Charles Pollock, Loyalhannon; John Probst, merchant.

James Reay, Hugh Ross, London Grove; James Rankin, Fayette; John Ray, Salem; William Riddle, care of William Jack, esq. Christopher Rodebaugh; David Ryall, house carpenter, near Budd's.

Peter Snider, Fairfield; Martha Smith, Beaver run; Robert Spreul.

William Turnbull, esq. Robert Thompson, at Hay's ferry; Enoch Treheb, Capt. Moore's company; Col. Joseph Torrence, Fayette; Pat. Tiernan, innkeeper, Brownsville.

Samuel Wallace, Loyalhannon; Samuel Waddell, care of Mr. James Lawson; James Withrow, care of John Cuthrie, esquire; Samuel Weigley, waggon conductor; James Williams, William White, Black Lick; Miss Ann Warnock, Laurel Hill; James Williamson, care of Ebenezer Bracy, esq. John Willis, South Huntington; John Wright, esq. Rostraver; Chrisman Werman, Beesontown; Robert White, Loyalhannon; Matthew Wiley, Redstone, Fayette.

N. B. To prevent disappointment and unnecessary trouble, all persons wanting letters or newspapers are requested to call for the same between the hours of nine A. M. and one P. M. and three and five P. M. on Thursday's, Friday's and Saturday's in each week respectively. If the post returns after the above on Saturday, attendance will be given on Monday following.

All persons in arrears for postage one year or upwards are requested to discharge the same, and in future half a year's postage on newspapers in advance will be required.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS *Jan.* 19.

METZ *Jan.* 9.

The blockade of the famous fortress of Luxemburgh continues with the greatest success; during the latter two months the Austrian Garrison did not dare to step over the barriers of the place, they have lost all hopes of getting the least supply of provisions, the want of which is already felt and we know that particularly salt and firewood are very scarce in the fortress. Republican intrepidity forced the gates of a number of Strong holds, but Luxemburgh the strongest place of all Europe will,—must be delivered in fact as a reward for the republican perseverance. The French army extends round the fortress, within from one to three miles of the place, the republicans are quartered in barracks and their camps intrenched; the wood called Bambush is rendered impenetrable by abatis and occupied by a considerable corps of troops; another corps is posted in the Grunewald the edge of which defended by abatis is not more than three quarters of a mile distant from the barrier of Luxemburgh.

Such is the intrepidity of the republicans that, when General Moreau gave orders to build barracks, they exclaimed: "General, we do not know how to build barracks, let us march against the lower towns of Luxemburgh and we shall soon find quarters."

General Moreau, who has just been here spoke with enthusiasm of the ardour and patience of our troops before Luxemburgh. Neither the intense cold nor the want of many necessaries can induce them to murmur, instead of complaining they sing patriotic tunes, if they find it too cold they begin to dance and so on during the whole day. Some soldiers came lately to General Moreau and told him: "General, we want shoes to dance the Carmagnole." Well! replied the General, I am going to get you some. He set out immediately for Metz & took 15,000 pair of shoes out of the magazines.

The Austrian General Bender had agreed with the French General, that the advanced posts of both parties should not fire at each other. This treaty was punctually observed during the fine season but at the beginning of the severe frosts a hussar opposite an Austrian dragoon thought pardonable to suffer so much cold in presence of an enemy, and rushed forth crying out: Austrian we must warm ourselves; the combat did not last long, the dragoon tumbled from his horse which the hussar sold for 600 livers in the camp.

This manner of warming one's self, of passing the time away and particularly of eating horses was liked and since imitated by many with the same success, when a hussar is now commanded on duty at the advanced posts, he takes leave saying that he is going to warm myself.

The same chearfulness and perseverance reigns in the camp before Mayence: the firewood is not so near at hand nor in such plenty as before Luxemburg; our battalions are obliged to go 7 and 10 miles for it, but those who are commanded on this laborious service are always accompanied by the military music and march in bands to and from the woods continually singing patriotic songs. As soon as they have done their arduous task they return to the trenches and work with as much ardour as if they never wanted to.

MADRID, *Jan.* 7.

The mail, arrived yesterday from Mexico, brought the account of a conspiracy having been discovered at Mexico towards the end of August last.—The plot by which was designed to murder the Viceroy and his family, to take possession of the Royal Archiepiscopal Palaces, the Mint Inquisition, other public buildings, and the principal private houses, and to set fire to and destroy the city to the plunder of the populace and discontented Indians of some neighbouring towns, were conducted by two Frenchmen, who had succeeded in seducing several Spanish inhabitants to their interest, who were to be assisted in the execution of their countrymen, who, contrary to the general practice of this Government, had been ordered to remain in Mexico after the commencement of the war.—Nearly about the same time a similar explosion was to have taken place at Santa Fe, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, in all its circumstances similar to the preceding, but it was likewise prevented by discovery the very day before it was to happen.

LONDON, *Jan.* 26.

There are about seventy millions of Dutch property in our funds, all of which has been attached by an order of government.

The French have offered to relinquish their conquest in Spain, on condition that the navy of that country be put entirely under their direction. In this case the Blockade of Gibraltar will be one of the principal objects of the enemy in the spring.

Yesterday the duke of york mustered the regiments of foot guards on the parade in St. James's park.

It must give the whole nation pleasure to find, that although a difference of opinion existed in the common council yesterday they unanimously voted for peace.

Jan. 22. Yesterday lord Greenfield signified to all the foreign Ministers, present in London, that the Stadtholder will receive them this day, at the house of the baron de Nagel, ci devant Minister from the United States.

This, we are well assured, has given rise to several quelliens among the Corps Diplomatique.—"Was the Stadtholderate ever a Sovereign Prince, in such sort as to make it the duty of foreign Ministers to pay their court to him?—"Has ever had the rank of Sovereign, with not his rights be now considered as more than doubtful even by the Ministers of the combined powers?"——"Can the Ministers of neutral Powers acknowledge him as Stadtholder, after the abolition of the Stadtholderate, which has, no doubt, already taken place?" In consequence of these difficulties, it is imagined that the Ministers of the Neutral Powers will wait for the instructions of their respective Courts and that if they go to the Baron de Negal's today they will go in their privery, not in their Ministeral capacity.

Jan. 31. The value of the Dutch property now detained in the river, is estimated, at a very moderate calculation, to the amount of twelve millions sterling.—The Dutch property in the funds is said to amount to more than fifty millions!

Jan. 30. Thursday evening sailed from Spithead with a fair and fine wind at N. W. the Grand Fleet of England, commanded by the gallant veteran Howe; at the time our letters left Portsmouth, they were almost out of sight. The ships are all in the most perfect trim, completely manned, and victualled for four months.—The frigates are the following. The Africa, Hebe, Crescent, Aquillon, Pallas, Stag, Blonde, Thalia, Melampus, and Niger.

Earl Howe has received are ly for Breſt, and, if the French, to purſue; but, ſhould it have into port, which is moſt probable, will block them up, while our valuable ward bound convoys put to ſea.

Accounts brought from Vienna, Saturday's mail, mention, that 80,000 ſians are expected in Poland, and that ,000 of them are intended to be ſent a- inſt the French early in the Spring, under neral Soltikow. This corps is to be fed & id by the cabinet of Great-Britain, which, is obſerved, are induced to continue the ar, ſolely in confidence of this new aſſiſt- nce, which they have no doubt will induce e French to grant honorable terms of ace.

The emperor has threatened the city of lm with military execution, the burghers aving refuſed to let the cannon be re- oved from the Arſenal, and otherwiſe re- ſed the magiſtrates and Duke of Wirtem- rg.

The generous behavior of the French be- re Manheim, when the Germans evacua- d the Fort of the Rhine, is ſpoken of in arm terms in the foreign papers. Accor- ng to agreement, whatever was not off the emiſes by the 25th at noon was to be for- ited, but inſtead of availing themſelves of is advantage, they aſſiſted the Germans, & ot their property off before the time.

Jan. 26. The intentions of the empreſs ith reſpect to Poland are not yet finally plained. She has ordered the unfortunate ing from Warſaw to Grodno, on pretext hat he will there be more immediately un- er her protection. Koſciuſko is impriſon- d in the fortreſs of Peterſburgh. The Ruſ- an troops in Poland ſuffer greatly from ant of forage and proviſions, which will robably oblige them to quit Warſaw and o into cantonments on the other ſide of the iſtula. A great number of perſons ſuppo- ed to have been the principal authors of the onſtitution of 1792, or of the late inſurrect- on, have been taken into cuſtody, and ſent priſoners to Ruſſia.

Feb. 3. Letters from Madrid of a recent date received by the Corania Mail, ſtate hat the French were preſſing the ſiege of Ro- es, ſo rigorouſly, that it was ſoon expected o fall into their hands. They had made themſelves maſters of the heights, from which they were able to bombard the Spa- iſh fleet, if it approached near enough to ive any effectual aid to the place. On the rſt of Dec. a ſtrong gale of wind obliged he fleet to quit the Bay, when it was in dan- ger of being loſt.

Under the apprehenſion that Roſes muſt fall, the Spaniards had put Gironna into the beſt ſtate of defence they could, but it can- not hold out long, unleſs ſupported by the Spaniſh army. If Gironne ſhould fall, there will remain only Barcelona, the courage of the inhabitants is more confided in, than the army.

The ſurrender of Figetieres, without an attempt at defence is imputed to treaſon; the Commandant has been put under arreſt, and is to be tried by a Council of war. It is, however, more probable that the ſurren- der was owing to the panic with which their defeat had ſtruck the Spaniards, the rapid movements of the French, which allowed no time for them to recover themſelves, and the inexpereince of their commanding officers.

Feb. 4. Goverment on Tueſday evening received an account not only of the arrival of the French fleet in the ports of Breſt and L'Orient, but that the French have launched at L'Orient and Rochelle ſeven new ſhips of the line and ſix frigates, all of which have been ſent round to Breſt under jury-maſts, ſuch is alacrity of this wonderful people, the whoſe navy, according to the London Gazette was ruined by Lord Hood.

The prince of Orange and family mean of courſe, as the phraſe is, to come out, inſtead of liveing in retirement. We rejoice to hear that they have brought with them the means of a ſplendid eſtabliſhment.

On the 18th of January, aſſignates to the amount of 15 millions, were burnt in Paris, making with thoſe before cancelled, 2,544,683,000, or 106,028,458l. 6s. 8d. ſterling.

Feb. 6. Sir Sindey Smith has taken leave of the admiralty, and gone to expedite his ſquadron of eight ſtrong frigates appointed to take the ſtation in North Seas, ſince the acquiſition of the Dutch navy to the French marine, it is two much to be feared that eight ſail of the line ſhould be added to Sir Sinde y Smith's ſquadron to inſure the ſcowering of the North Seas from the depredation here- tofore committed on the Britiſh trade.

A ſtrong rumour prevailed in this city and on the Exchange yeſterday, that a Spaniſh Meſſenger, or Special Commiſſioner, had ar- rived in London to crave aſſiſtance of this Court, to ſtop the further inroads of the French into the Northern quarter of Spain, as without ſuch prompt aid, the Spaniſh Monarchy had nothing to hope for but an immediate negociation for peace.

In the National convention, the Sitting of the 22d, Cambraces, in the name of the Committees of government, made the report reſpecting the Infant confined in the Temple. He diſuſſed the political problem, Whether it were more dangerous to preſerve, in the boſom of the Republic, the diſguſting remains of the race of Capet, or, by tranſporting them, to afford a railing point to the villan who have already embrued their hands in the blood of thier Country, and furniſh a pre- text to the Combined Powers which aſſiſt them. The Three United Committees were unanimouſly of opinion, to paſs to the Order of the day, upon Lequinio's Motion, rela- tive to the tranſportation of the children of the deceaſed Capet. The order of the day was decreed, therefore, by the Convention, amidſt the loudeſt applauſes.

American Affairs.

BALTIMORE, *April* 1.

There are letters in town from Baſſeterre, St. Kitt's, mentioning, that the negroes have riſen on that iſland, which had created u- niverſal alarm. We impatiently wait for the confirmation of this intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 11.

The Britiſh adminiſtration appear in their late meaſures abſolutely beſide themſelves. Mr. Pitt perſiſt in repelling every idea of ne- gociation with an obſtinancy ſurely not juſtified by policy. If the Britiſh ſhould at the preſent time make overtures for peace it is not to be ſuppoſed that the victorious French would hold out ſuch terms as England could accept; but the at- tempt would unite Engliſhmen heart and hand in defence of their iſle. At preſent they appear divided, and the downfall of their miniſter is the only event that can give them a chance of eſcaping impending de- ſtruction.

The following is an account of the Subſi- diary Treaties, entered into by Great Bri- tain during the preſent war:

With the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, for 8000 men, infantry and cavalry, the levy money is 80 crowns Banco for each herſe- man, and 30 for every foot ſoldier. The ſubſidy is 225,000 crowns per annum.

By a ſecond Treaty with the Landgrave, another corps of 4000 men are engaged on the ſame terms, which makes the ſubſidy 337,500 crowns.

With the Margrave of Baden, a corps of troops including 754 men, are taken into the Britiſh ſervice upon the ſame terms.

With the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, a corps of 3000 men, are engaged on the ſame terms.

With the King of Sardinia, grant him 200,000 ſterl. annually during the war.

With the King of Pruſſia, England and Hol- land, are to pay him 52,000 ſterl. per month, for the uſe of his army; to pay him 300,000l. to enable him to complete the army; to pay him 100,000l. for the expence of the retnrn of the army into Prnſſia, again at the end of the war;—to pay him 1l. 12ſ. per man for bread and forage which amounts in one month to 998,400l.

N. B. The ſum actually paid by En- gland, in this laſt Treaty amounted in nine months to one million, two hundred thou- ſand pounds.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore of the 5th inſt.

"A gentleman called on me this morn- ing, who came paſſenger in a veſſel that ar- rived here laſt night from Martinique the 8th ultimo. when Grenada, St, Vincent's, & St. Lucia were in poſſeſſion of the French, except one fortification in each of theſe iſl- ands, where ſome of the inhabitants had taken protection, bnt would not be able to hold out any time—That the French had landed at Dominico and Antigua alſo, and would ſhortly overrun all the Britiſh iſlands to windward, unleſs ſpeedily reinforced from England—That he ſaw at Guadaloupe at leaſt twenty thouſand men, including people of all coſour, completely armed and equipped, previous to their going againſt the Britiſh iſl- ands; and that they are tranſported in ſmall faſt ſailing veſſels to avoid the Britiſh cruizers."

April 7. The king of Great Britain has iſſued his proclamation commanding that a public faſt &c. be held throughout his do- minions on the 25th of February, imploring among other things the Divine Majeſty to reſtore peace to his kingdom, and yet his miniſters will not liſten to any attempt of bringing about that peace, they on the con- trary ſpurn at negociation and expreſs their determination and are ſtraining every nerve, to prolong the war—there is ſurely a plentiful lack of conſiſtency in all this.—The good people of Great Britain indeed have been praying to miniſters, till they are hoarſe, for a reſtoration of peace and miniſters mo- deſtly refer them to a higher throne, where they will find juſtice, mercy and an happy releaſe, no doubt, from their preſent attro- cious government.

At Boſton and New York as well as here, the late glorious ſucceſſes of our allies have been the ſubject of general rejoicing. At the former place the bells were rung. At New York feux-de-joie were fired from the fort and battery, and anſwered from the three French armed veſſels now in that harbour.

The French National Convention them- ſelves, it appears by Paris papers, hold in their own hands not only the inſtitution and organization of the national ſchools, but ap- point the profeſſors of thoſe eſtabliſhed in Pa- ris. This taſk is worthy of the repreſentati- ves of a great people and ſhews that the give to education, that great baſis of Republic- aniſm, its true value.

The King of England by proclamation, has appointed a public Faſt on the 25th February. The Habeus Corpus has been a- gain ſuſp[ended] a- againſt th[e] orfolk and Bed[ford] entered their pro[ceedings] uſe of Lords.

FRENCH NAVY.

The Capture of Amſterdam, has added to the French navy the following ſhips, viz.

Ships.		Guns.	Total Guns.
10	of	74	740
24	of	64	1636
2	of	56	102
7	of	54	378
1	of	44	44
7	of	40	280
14	of	36	504
15	of	24	360
3	of	18	54
7	of	16	112
7	of	12	84
1	of	10	10
11	of	6	66

NEW-YORK, April 6.

BARBARITY UNPRECEDENTED.

A gentleman of undoubted varacity, who has arrived from Trenton, relates the following particulars of the greateſt piece of premeditated cruelty—Not long ſince a controverſy happened between a Mr. Wilds, and one Mairs and his ſon, all of the ſame neighbourhood, within 12 miles of Trenton—but a few days had elapſed, when Mr. Wilds was paſſing a bye place where the two Mairs had concealed themſelves, who when Mr. Wells came up, ruſhed upon him ruffian like, got him down, cut off his ears and noſe, and gouged his eyes, and otherwiſe bruiſed him ſo much, that his life was deſpaired of—however is like to recover, with an imperfect ſight of only one eye.

While theſe wretches were thus employed, the cry of murder alarmed and brought the brother of Mr. Wilds to the place, who endeavored to reſcue his weltering brother from them, but they dealt with him ſo ſeverely, that he was glad to make his eſcape in order to ſave his own life. The father and ſon were apprehended, and carried before the ſheriff of the county, who took bail of £. 1000 each for their appearance at court for trial.—Q. Should bail have been taken in ſuch a caſe? The gentleman who communicates the above, had it from the brother of Mr. Wilds, who told it in the preſence of the Governor of New-Jerſey, and ſeveral other gentlemen, at a public houſe in Trenton.

Pittſburgh, April 25.

We are informed that the Legiſlature of this State adjourned on the 15th inſtant, we have not heard whether they will meet again during the preſent year.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Aliena vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo noſtra ſunt.

Our ſins behind our backs we throw,
While others in the light we ſhow.

OUR moderns have ſo far exceeded the ancients in accuracy of thinking, and perſpecuity and conciſeneſs of expreſſion, that it is almoſt an impoſition to call to view any of their maxims. It muſt, however, be pleſiang, in recurring to them, to obſerve how much we have out-ſtriped them. They have a long catalogue of duties; firſt, to the God—ſecond, to our country—then to our parents, &c. while a late writer, in "A re- view of the Revenue Syſtem," has abſorbed them all in, or rather ſacrificed them to, the duties which we owe to our country. After the author of that piece had hypothetically exonerated the union of a heavy burden of twenty millions of dollars, he looked with an eye of paternal concern at eight millions which ſtill remained. And although he cri- minates the ſpeculating order for their impie- ties, yet he concludes that a zeal for the public good might ſanctify that practice on the part of government. This is, no doubt, true, provided it be conducted upon the principles of moral honeſty, and in ſuch a manner that the general good will not too much interfere with the individual, or be- come a ground of the violation of perſonal right.

In page ninth, in the warmth of his pa- triotiſm and zeal for the general good, he ſe- cures a million and a half of dollars which had been raiſed by the impoſt law. And while with one hand he aids at the helm of government, and legiſlates for the people with the other—(unlucky left hand! which had not been taught the principles of equity and juſtice) he blind-folds thoſe poor ſilly creatures,* who had repoſed ſo much confi- dence in him, as a legiſlator, as to ſuppoſe he would, ſooner or later, honeſtly and faithfully diſcharge the debts which he had contracted, and of thoſe ſtill more ſimple ſouls who had bartered away their gold and ſilver for his uncertain obligations, and with that million and an half purchaſes from them four millions of dollars. Happy ſpeck!—Should not the public thanks be rendered for ſo good a ſervice to the republic? Thus are we almoſt freed from the debt in which we were involved by our late glorious conteſt. "Original holders," indeed ſays he, "could eaſily have been provided for to their ſatisfac-

* *By keeping general ſtanding out of ſight.*

tion. Examples of [illegible] favor had been ſet [illegible] if diſcriminating by [illegible] cable, allowing [illegible] had the effect [illegible] among them [illegible] A delay of [illegible] mination [illegible] is, [illegible] whatever [illegible] have done; yet I, as a [illegible] with a good face and [illegible] law for diſcrimination. order the more effectually to [illegible] ſpeck for the public, I would [illegible] the work—I would delay [illegible] ſion at all for the payment of [illegible] when I did, in converſation, [illegible] would always hold up this idea [illegible] a diſcrimination ſhould be [illegible] would thoſe ſimple creatures [illegible] poſed more confidence in [illegible] the original holders of certificates [illegible] be ſwindled out of their property [illegible] this caſe I have the power in my [illegible] and have by far the advantage of [illegible] dividual ſpeculator. No individual [illegible] lator, after giving obligations [illegible] ſums, can (without fraud) [illegible] ſelf from diſcharging them, either [illegible] riginal holders, or their aſſignees [illegible] nineteen twentieths of the [illegible] debt have paſſed into the hands [illegible] ſpeculators at 2/6 per pound, on account [illegible] of faith in the government [illegible] then deſtitute of energy (for this is the [illegible] cauſe of their depreciation and not [illegible] as ſome have ſuggeſted, for the [illegible] continental money was ſo receiv- [illegible] public mind that it could not fail to [illegible] an effect on the credit of the [illegible] and probably it was owing to the [illegible] them, that they continued to bear any [illegible] in the markets)"† this gives us a [illegible] portunity of doing ſomething for the [illegible] The temptation is, indeed, great; and [illegible] the thing is in itſelf baſe and criminal; [illegible] the end and magnitude of the object to be [illegible] compliſhed eſſentially alters the nature [illegible] the caſe and ſanctifies the means.—But more- over, as I, who gave the certificates, [illegible] the power of making law (let equity and [illegible] juſtice be where they will) I can [illegible] pay—diſcriminate or not diſcriminate; [illegible] and after all pronounce at last [illegible] the variety of modifications of which [illegible] this is capable are conſiſtent with equity.

Noble principles indeed!——who are friends to religion and virtue [illegible] advance ſuch ſentiments as theſe, we ſhall [illegible] ſoon bid adieu to all religion and to all vir- tue.——I do not wiſh by this to caſt any re- flections upon the ſuppoſed author of the letter upon the revenue ſyſtem. He is in general a man of an eſtimable character. Nor do I wiſh to interfere with him or any other perſon, when ſcrutinizing the conduct of the officers of government. But I cannot forbear obſerving even in this inſtance (and I do it with ſorrow and regret) the depravity of human nature, and the weaknels and imperfections of men. And I ſee more already than ever the neceſſity of reſtraints upon the officers of government, and the careful watch which ſhould ever be maintained over the rights of the people that they be not infringed.—It is hard for us to believe, that a purely diſintereſted pa- triot ſhould advance ſuch ſentiments as the above.——And ſuch—and ſo rooted are his prejudices againſt the exciſe law, that, when ſpeaking upon that ſubject, he diſcovers his rational powers to be, at leaſt, in a partial eclipſe.

In the 61ſt page of his letters he allegeth that certain cauſes render it neceſſary and *popular* in Britain to reſtraint the conſump- tion of grain by diſtillation. "But in the United States," he adds, "where we have not ſufficient population to conſume the produce of agriculture, and where a great proportion of our farmers reſide too far from markets to be able to tranſport their produce to it, in its bulky ſtate, every mode of increaſing the conſumption of it, and ma- nufacturing it ſo as to bring it nearer to market ought to be promoted." That is, the people of this country have more grain than they can poſſibly eat, government ſhould favor the plans which have been generally and are carrying into execution, to prepare vaſt quantities for conſumption in an other mode; viz, by drinking what they have power to eat. And if they ſhould not be able to conſume all the produce of the land by both theſe modes of operation and can ſpare a few drops of the exhilirating [illegible] to our neighbours over the Alleghany, the government ſhould alſo encourage the [illegible] ination of ſo excellent a cordial thro' [illegible] parts of the country. This is the [illegible] meaning of the words. And it is to be [illegible] mented that any friend to virtue and [illegible] order—to the peace and happineſs of [illegible] duals, and the general welfare of [illegible] try ſhould advance ſuch ſentiments. [illegible] Is there not an unhappy diſpoſition [illegible] to abuſe themſelves by too free [illegible] dent ſpirits, without being [illegible] by government? Had our [illegible] many anxious thoughts in [illegible] and better modes for the [illegible] grain, and turning it into [illegible] for market, a happy thought [illegible] ſtruck his mind, which, [illegible]

† *See page 61, ſection 2, of Revenue Syſtem.*

half dif-
differ-
sequence
itants on
other side
are scarce
treasures! If they
should sell it at fo[illegible] the sum that it bears
here it would reduce them to absolute pover-
ty—to beggary and want; and in the same
proportion would it swell the coffers of those
full fed lads over the mountains, till their
wealth would render their arrogance altoge-
ther insupportable. But this is not the worst
of it. The people here pay fifty per cent.
more tax than they pay where money is plen-
ty. That is, I suppose, one half more.—
Note this my fellow countrymen, and let
your indignation arise against the impositions
of government. To make this a little more
plain; when you, on this side the mountains
drink a gallon of whiskey you pay two shil-
lings and six pence for it, of which six pence
goes to the support of government; when a
man over the mountains drinks a gallon he
pays five shillings, six pence of which goes
to the public. Consequently you have paid
half the sum per gallon that the others have
paid for theirs, out of each of which govern-
ment receives six pence, are grievously op-
pressed; and your six pence is fifty per cent.
better to government than the six pence of
him who lives near the Atlantic. Or to ex-
press it in plain English, your six pence is be-
come a shilling. "The bad policy and injustice
of this is too evident."

I cannot but think that Mr. ——— is good
at algebra, a science at which I never was
expert. And I confess I should have been
lost in the profundity of the ideas here ex-
pressed, had I not stuck close to the original
text. Upon the whole, I would advise the
people on this side the mountain, to set up
the Indian yell against the funding system,
and its base offspring the excise law. For
"there must be some strong reason in the na-
ture and operation of excise laws which at
all times, and in all places has rendered them
odious to the people."† And by a
parity of reasoning, there must be some strong
reason in the nature and operation of whis-
key which at all times and in all places has
rendered it agreeable to the people. The
same reasoning then, that concludes against
excise laws, operates as powerfully in favor
of whiskey. For Liberty's sake, therefore,
my fellow countrymen, pay no excise. The
law is unreasonable. And as this is an *age of
reason*, cling to whiskey; for it is full of rea-
son, both in its *nature* and *operation*.

If a subject which, it must be confessed, on
all hands, is of the utmost importance to the
peace and happiness of this new world, and
to the dignity and welfare of government
will admit of a few serious reflections, I would
call upon you, my countrymen, to pause a
little—to consider what you have been doing,
and to examine the sentiments which you
have imbibed. It has frequently been de-
clared by men of respectability in this coun-
try that their sentiments respecting the excise
law are the same they ever were, and that
their submission to it is involuntary. It is,
indeed distressing that the enormous crimes
which have been committed by incendiaries
and robbers, in opposition to the excise,
should not open the eyes of serious thinking
people; that they should speak of these out-
rages with an evident desire to paliate the
crimes;—and that they should not be deem-
ed of so heinous a nature as to disqualify
persons perpetrating them from privileges
in the church of Christ.——In the army
stationed here for the protection of the lives
and properties of those who have been faith-
ful to their country, officers have been im-
peached—disgraced—and broken for the
crime of intoxication. Soldiers also have
been disgraced and lashed for too free a use
of that whisky in which the inhabitants may
revel, and for which they may burn and rob
without a crime. What is there in the dif-
ferent situations of these persons which so es-
sentially alters the nature of the same actions
and tolerates crimes in the inhabitants
for which a soldier would be hanged? Are
our military laws more pure and salutary
than the perfect laws of the Son of God?
Or is it because the military discipline is
more faithfully and righteously dispensed
in the armies of the United States than the
discipline of the church of Christ?——If, I
say, such enormities as these will not bring
you to reflection, permit me to call upon
you to investigate the principles that have
been productive of such direful events.—
Surely there are some men of reflection—
there are some men who have no private
views of interest or honor, and whose desire
it is to act agreeable to the dictates of reason
and conscience,—who have at heart the
truest interest of this country——and
the advancement of the kingdom of our di-
vine Redeemer. To these I would address
a few serious interrogatories. I shall not
trouble them with the term '*funding system*,'
the nature and principles of which are not
generally understood.

Are you willing that Congress should faith-
fully and honestly discharge the debts in
which we were unavoidably involved in our
contest with Britain—for the payment of
which their sacred honor is pledged—and in
the failure of which our dignity as a nation
would be no more?

Are you willing to pay your part to the
support of that government by which your
person and property are defended from plun-
der, violence and blood?

Are you desirous that the will of the ma-
jority of the people through the United States
should be a law, and that the mode of rais-
ing revenue which is most agreeable to such
majority and was devised by them should be
adopted for the people of these states?

Are you willing to pay six pence per gal-
lon excise upon your whiskey, while your
poor brother near the Atlantic is obliged to
pay three times that sum in impost for a gal-
lon of ardent spirits, or drink in secret filence
black waters taken up from the stagnant pool?

If you can answer these in the negative—
go with your selfishness and ingratitude till
heaven has meliorated your base heart. You
are unworthy the name of a man. You are
unworthy the privileges of a freeman—nay,
you are unworthy of existence.

† *See that masterly performance (a disgrace to human nature) an address of a committee of the four counties to the neighbouring counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the state of Kentucky, in the Pittsburgh paper of September 27, 1791.*

ANECDOTE.

A NEAPOLITAN *being at work in a field bordering on the sea shore, his wife, who was at some distance from him was seized by the corsairs of Tunis, and carried on board their vessel.*

The Neapolitan threw himself into the sea, swam to the ship, and entreated the capt. to take him in.

The good man well knew he would be sold as a slave and consequent misery and hardship he would undergo, but love for the object who had hitherto shared in his labours and enjoyed with him the fruits of his industry, predominated over all sensations. While the Turks were astonished at the temerity, he continued, supplicating to be taken on board: he told them that the woman they had taken from the field was his wife, "we have," continued he, "long shared happiness, and we can bear misery, together, grant us only the consolation of being sold to the same master is all I ask; deny me that and one grave will, I trust soon contain us.

The Turks admiring the man's affection, on their return told it to the King of Tunis, who being pleased with this singular instance of conjugal fidelity, not only gave them their liberty, but each a place in the palace.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, *Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for establishing a Permanent Peace with all the Indian Tribes north-west of the Ohio.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I the said Plenipotentiary, in virtue of the powers and authority in me vested, have entered into certain preliminary articles, with the following tribes and nations of Indians, viz.—The *Wyandots, Chippawas, Ottawas, Potowatamies, Miamis, Shawanese* and *Delawares*, for a cessation of hostilities, and for the mutual surrender of all prisoners of every description; as well as for holding a general Treaty, for settling all causes of controversy, and for establishing a permanent Peace between the United States, and the aforesaid tribes of Indians, on or about the 15th day of June next.

Wherefore, I do hereby, in the name of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, prohibit and forbid, all and every person and persons from killing, insulting or injuring any Indian or Indians, belonging to the aforesaid tribes or nations, or either of them (unless in their own defence) And I do hereby, also forbid any party or parties, citizens of the United States, or either of them, from entering the Indian country north-west of the Ohio, with hostile intentions, (without permission from proper authority first obtained) between this period and the end of the pending Treaty, as they will answer a contrary conduct at their peril.

And to the end that the Treaty may be carried into complete effect, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the preliminary articles, the said Plenipotentiary enjoins all and every person and persons having in his or her possession any Indian prisoners belonging to those or either of those nations, to deliver them, and each of them, at this place, on or before the said fifteenth day of June next, and for which reasonable expences will be allowed by the public.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at HEAD-QUARTERS, GRENVILLE, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

W. H. HARRISON, Aid-de-Camp.

A true copy from the original, sent me by the Commander in Chief.

THOMAS BUTLER,
Lt. Col. Comdt.

Fort Fayette, April 17, 1795.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave a note payable to George Tie[illegible] Westmoreland County, for the sum of [illegible] payable on the 1st of January 1796, being the price of a horse I purchased of him, in which I was imposed upon, he being unsound at the time of the sale. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking any assignment on said note as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM CLARK.

April 20, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

LOST *in the Indian [illegible] of Neshanock creek, on Tuesday the [illegible] instant, a grey HORSE, about 6 years old, [illegible] hands high, no brand, paces, [illegible] has had a fistula, and his upper lip is set to the near side reason of twisting, when under care for the fistula. Any person out improving land in that country or the spies of Allegheny county, or any of the Indian friends about Fort Franklin, if they happen to find him, and send him to Mr. Patrick Murphy, in Pittsburgh, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by*

ROBERT THOMPSON.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, April 23, 1795.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 18th instant, an apprentice boy named HUGH COOK GLASS, about 20 years of age, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, marked with the small pox, short black hair, darkish complexion, took away with him a continental rifle. It is expected he is gone down the river, and will pass for a gunsmith. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, without reasonable charges.*

HENRY WOLF, *Gunsmith.*

April 23, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber adjoining to Brush run manor, and broke into his inclosure, a Sorrel MARE, [illegible] years old, no brand, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HUGH GRAY.

Westmoreland county, Franklin township, April 22, 1795.

Whereas the subscriber gave

six bonds to Alexander Robb, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1794, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his contract with me.

WILLIAM ALTMAN.

Westmoreland county, Huntington township, April 17, 1795.

The Elegant HORSE

Golden Farmer,

WILL *cover this season at the stable of the subscriber in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the Washington road, near M'Kee's ferry, the third week in April, then the week following at the stable of Mr. Robert Johnson, Plumb township, county aforesaid, near 'Squire M'Kee's; and so to be removed every week about to the first day of July next, at the low rate of 17s. the season, and one bushel of oats, one pound fifteen shillings for ensuring a colt and one bushel of oats, 15s the single leap. Country produce will be taken in payment, wheat at 4s. and rye at 2s. per bushel, if delivered at John Small's mill, John Neel's mill, or James Myers's mill, by the first day of November next.*

GOLDEN FARMER is a beautiful grey, full 16 hands high, proportionably built, 7 years old this spring, fit for either saddle or geers, was bred on the south branch of Potowmack; his sire was the well known horse call'd the Dove, his dam was an imported dray mare; his figure and appearance is sufficient to recommend him. Any gentleman inclining to bring their mares to him the greatest attention shall be paid by

WILLIAM HUEY.

April 14, 1795.

...member being appointed by ... COMMISSIONER for the Counties of Washington and Allegheny, take the liberty to lay before the public an extract from the act relating to sales at Auction, viz.

On all sales at auction made within the United States, the respective rates and duties following shall be paid, to wit: The sum of one-fourth of a dollar for every hundred dollars of the purchase money arising by sale at auction of any interest, right or estate in any lands, tenements or hereditaments, and of any utensils in husbandry and farming stock, ships and vessels, and the sum of one-half of a dollar, for every hundred dollars of the purchase money, arising by sale at auction of all other goods, chattels, rights and credits whatsoever, and at the same rate for any greater or lesser sum, except as herein after excepted: The said respective rates and duties to be paid by the auctioneer or person making such sales at auction, out of the monies arising from each and every such sale.—Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to any sale or sales by auction, of estates, goods or effects, made pursuant to or in execution of any rule, order, decree, sentence or judgment of any court of the United States or of either of them; or made in virtue, or by force of any distress for rent, or other cause, for which a distress is allowed by law; or made in consequence of any bankruptcy or insolvency, pursuant to any law concerning bankruptcies or insolvencies; or made in consequence of any general assignment of property and effects, for the benefit of creditors; or made by or on behalf of executors or administrators; or made of the produce of the land, upon the land where such produce was raised; or made of any farming utensils, stock or houshold furniture, by persons removing from the place of their former residence, where the amount of each sale of such farming utensils, stock or houshold furniture shall not exceed two hundred dollars; or made pursuant to the directions of any law of the United States, or of either of them touching the collection of any tax or duty; or disposal by auction of public property of the U. States or of any state; nor to any such sale or sales by auction, of ships, their tackle, apparel and furniture, or the cargoes thereof which shall be wrecked or stranded within the United States, and sold for the benefit of the insurers or proprietors thereof.

Those persons who may wish to employ him as an auctioneer will find him at his house in Fayette township, Allegheny county, one mile and an half from Noblesburgh.

THOMAS REED.

April 4, 1795.

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE distillers in Westmoreland county are once more requested to make immediate payment either to me in cash, or whiskey delivered in Pittsburgh, for which a generous price is given by the Inspector of the survey. Those who do not comply will not hereafter complain of being run to cost.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of Westmoreland county.

Greensburgh, March 30, 1795.

WAS taken up by Thomas Coulter in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, and is now at the house of the subscriber, a red COW, with a white spot on each flank, and her belly white; also another red COW taken up by Jacob Freeman, both her horns cut and bored, her ear cropt, her tail white about half way up, both her hind feet white, and a large star in her forehead. They were taken up about the first of December last. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES POLLOCK.

March 30, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Peter's township, Washington county, a red and white BULL, supposed to be one year old, the off ear cropt, and the near ear half cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES BARCLAY.

April 4, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Revd. JAMES FINLEY, deceased, as also all that have any demands against said estate, are desired to come and settle their accounts with the subscribers against the first of July next.

JOSEPH FINLEY,
WILLIAM FINLEY, } Executors.

April 4, 1795.

FOR SALE

A TRACT of Land situate on a branch of Turtlecreek, containing 130 acres of prime Land, a sufficient quantity of meadow may be made, there is some improvements on the premises, and a fine stream for a mill running through it, cash, flour, or whiskey will be taken in payment, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to Lewis Bond, Pittsburgh, or John Speer, Mouth of Yough.

Pitt. April 2, 1795.

Nankeens, jeans, fustians, Irish Linens, &c. and a variety of Saddles and Bridles neatly finished, for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTWITHSTANDING the great indulgence the subscriber has given to those indebted to him, yet willing to give a greater calls on those who have not discharged their accounts to meet him at the house where he formerly lived in Pittsburgh on Saturday the 11th of April, Saturday 18th, Saturday the 25th, and Saturday the 2d of May, where he will wait on them for the purpose of settlement; those who do not avail themselves of this offer he hopes will not blame him to take the most summary mode for recovery.

JAMES HORNER.

April 4, 1795.

Pittsburgh, April 1st 1795.

ALL those indebted to Nathaniel Irish and Co. before the 1st of February last, are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 24th instant, or *ELSE*.

WAS taken up, about three weeks ago, a middling large keel-bottom Boat. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EPHRAIM JONES, Lower Ferry

TO BE LET.

A house with a garden, a small distance below the Lower Ferry. An Excellent stand for a Sore Enquire of.

EPHRAIM JONES.

THE subscriber having sold one hundred and eighty seven tickets for the New Town at M'Kee's Ferry, for prompt payment, and subject to a ground rent of one dollar per annum, according to the tenor of his advertisement—takes this method of informing the purchasers of those tickets, and those who may become purchasers of the remaining tickets, that on the payment of the further sum of ten dollars at the expiration of one year after the drawing of the lottery, he will relinquish his claim to the said ground rent of one dollar per annum, so that his neighbours may be holders in fee simple of their respective tenements as well as himself, being of the same opinion as the writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 7th instant, but at the same time wishing to convince that writer and the public that he can dispose of his property how and in what manner he pleases.

JOHN M'KEE.

March 26, 1795.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Versailles township, a horse Colt, a year old last spring, between a sorrel and strawberry roan colour, one hind foot white, a blaze in his face, very light made, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said colt, and delivers him to John Dunning, in Westmoreland county, Huntington township, or to the subscriber, shall receive Four Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM ROBB.

March 16, 1795.

H... DRY GO... and ... is now ... cash or country ... terms for

All persons indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or book account, are hereby requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next.

Union Town, March 12, 1795.

UNITED STATES
PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trials of Criminals Causes in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, will commence on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at the City Hall in Philadelphia: when and where all persons bound by recognizance or otherwise to appear, are required to attend.

By order of the Honorable William Paterson, Esq. one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Honorable Richard Peters, Esq. district judge of the United States for the Pennsylvania district.

D. LENOX, Marshal.

Marshal's Office,
March 11, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscribers, at public sale, for cash, on the 25th day of April next, TWO LOTS of GROUND in the town of Washington, lying on Gay street, not far from John Purviance's tavern, whereon there is a very good dwelling house and stable, and also one Out-Lot which is put into meadow, containing nine acres and one quarter, adjoining said town; all of which belongs to the Estate of Alexander Beer, deceased. Also, Notice is given to all persons who are indebted to the estate of Alexander Beer, aforesaid, to come in and pay off their respective accounts to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of April aforesaid, as no longer time can be given by the administrators.

LOVEY BEER, } Administrs.
A. WEARINGEN,

Washington, March 19, 1795.

A Tract of land will be sold by the subscribers situate on the Monongahela river, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, and two from Elizabeth town, containing 300 acres, 50 of which are cleared, and 10 in meadow, a good two story dwelling house, still house, and several other out houses in good repair, and a sufficient stream of water for a mill running through the land For particulars apply to the subscribers at Craig's ferry opposite Pittsburgh.

All those indebted to the estate of Alexander Craig, deceased, are once more requested to make paymet to the subscribers, and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to present them properly attested, before the first of May next.

[SARAH CRAIG,
CHARLES CRAIG,] Administrs.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribe- living in Bedford county, Bedford township, an apprentice boy named JAMES SHANNON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, round face, short dark hair; had on when he went away a sailor's jacket & overalls of striped cloth, he took with him a set of shoemaker's tools being a shoemaker by trade. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

GEORGE GRAHAM.

February 14, 1795.

WILLIA...

In the ... HAS just ... ment of ... Stationary, ... the lowest ... of ...

... mon patience for those ... long indebted to him ... notice, that unless they ... up their accounts by the ... of March next, he will ... disagreeable necessity of ... into other hands for ... collection.

Pittsburgh, Feb. ...

N. B. Those ... Watson and Co. and ... tle with Andrew ... Semple, before the ... time, may expect ... be put into suit.

FOR SA...

That noted and well ... lished place known by the ... name of Parkinson's Ferry. For terms apply to the own... or living on the premises.

JOSEPH PARKISON.

March 16, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

A plantation situated on Loyalhanna creek, about 7 miles from Greensburgh, to which there is a public road with a Grist Mill and Saw mill, in a well settled part of Westmoreland County, containing about six hundred acres, of which about 140 acres cleared, twenty acres thereof in meadow, having four dwelling houses two thriving young orchards three still houses, one of stone and appurtenances. Any person wishing to purchase will view the premises and apply to the owner, who will give an indisputable title.

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 28, 1795.

The famous Horse

Young Valient,

WILL cover mares this season week about, at the subscriber's stable on the point, above the mouth of Yough, and at the stable of Joseph Byerly, in Westmoreland county, on the Glade road, one mile from John Dunning's tavern; he will stand the first week in April at the subscriber's, and the second week at Byerly's, and so alternately during the season. The price for the season is eighteen shillings and one bushel of oats, for insuring a colt thirty shillings and one bushel of oats; wheat will be taken in payment at 4s. and rye at 3s. per bushel, if delivered on or before the first of October next at Walthour's, Lutzenhiser's, Cavot's or Plumer's mill, or at the mouth of Yough.

Valient is full 17 hands high, and well made in proportion, a dark bay, rising 6 years old, both fore feet white, fit for saddle or draft. He stood last year in Fallowfield township, Washington county, and some of his colts have been sold there for thirty pounds when ten months old.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

March 23, 1795.

A good Distiller will meet with good encouragement by applying to John and Henry Bryan & Co. Racoon, or Col. William Semple, merchant, Pittsburgh.

February 12, 1795.

A good Distiller is wanted. Four Pounds Ten Shillings per month will be given to any one well recommended.

Wm. NAILOR, near Camp, Washington county.

March 25, 1795.